

WHAT ARE THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF DATA CURATORS (SELECT ALL THAT APPLY)? TO PRESERVE DATA TO AGGREGATE DIGITAL

WHAT ARE THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF DATA CURATORS (SELECT ALL THAT APPLY)? TO PRESERVE DATA TO AGGREGATE DIGITAL

DATA CURATION HAS BECOME AN ESSENTIAL ASPECT OF THE MODERN DIGITAL LANDSCAPE, ESPECIALLY AS ORGANIZATIONS AND RESEARCHERS GRAPPLE WITH INCREASING VOLUMES OF DATA. DATA CURATORS SERVE AS THE CUSTODIANS OF DATA QUALITY, INTEGRITY, AND ACCESSIBILITY, ENSURING THAT DATA REMAINS USEFUL AND MEANINGFUL OVER TIME. THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES ENCOMPASS A BROAD RANGE OF ACTIVITIES, FROM PRESERVING DATA TO AGGREGATING DIGITAL INFORMATION FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES. UNDERSTANDING WHAT DATA CURATORS DO IS CRITICAL FOR ORGANIZATIONS AIMING TO MAXIMIZE THE VALUE OF THEIR DATA ASSETS. IN THIS ARTICLE, WE WILL EXPLORE THE KEY RESPONSIBILITIES OF DATA CURATORS, FOCUSING ON THEIR ROLES IN PRESERVING DATA AND AGGREGATING DIGITAL INFORMATION, AMONG OTHER VITAL TASKS.

UNDERSTANDING DATA CURATION

DATA CURATION INVOLVES MANAGING, MAINTAINING, AND ADDING VALUE TO DATA THROUGHOUT ITS LIFECYCLE. IT IS A MULTIDISCIPLINARY PROCESS THAT COMBINES ASPECTS OF DATA MANAGEMENT, PRESERVATION, AND SCHOLARLY STEWARDSHIP. EFFECTIVE DATA CURATION ENSURES THAT DATA REMAINS ACCESSIBLE, ACCURATE, AND RELIABLE FOR FUTURE USE, WHETHER FOR RESEARCH, BUSINESS ANALYTICS, OR PUBLIC DISSEMINATION.

PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITIES OF DATA CURATORS

DATA CURATORS HAVE A MULTIFACETED ROLE THAT INCLUDES SEVERAL CORE RESPONSIBILITIES. LET'S EXAMINE SOME OF THE MOST SIGNIFICANT TASKS THEY PERFORM, SPECIFICALLY FOCUSING ON THE OPTIONS PROVIDED: TO PRESERVE DATA AND TO AGGREGATE DIGITAL DATA.

TO PRESERVE DATA

ONE OF THE FUNDAMENTAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF DATA CURATORS IS TO PRESERVE DATA INTEGRITY OVER TIME. PRESERVATION ENSURES THAT DIGITAL ASSETS REMAIN ACCESSIBLE AND USABLE LONG AFTER THEIR INITIAL CREATION. THIS INVOLVES SEVERAL KEY ACTIVITIES:

- **DATA ARCHIVING:** STORING DATA SECURELY IN TRUSTED REPOSITORIES OR ARCHIVES THAT SUPPORT LONG-TERM ACCESS.
- **FORMAT MIGRATION:** CONVERTING DATA FROM OBSOLETE OR INCOMPATIBLE FORMATS TO CURRENT STANDARDS TO PREVENT DATA LOSS.
- **METADATA MANAGEMENT:** CREATING DETAILED METADATA TO DESCRIBE DATA, MAKING IT EASIER TO LOCATE, UNDERSTAND, AND REUSE.
- **DATA BACKUP AND REDUNDANCY:** IMPLEMENTING BACKUP STRATEGIES TO PREVENT DATA LOSS DUE TO HARDWARE FAILURE, ACCIDENTAL DELETION, OR DISASTERS.
- **ACCESS CONTROL AND SECURITY:** ENSURING THAT DATA IS PROTECTED AGAINST UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS, TAMPERING, OR CORRUPTION.

BY EFFECTIVELY PRESERVING DATA, CURATORS ENABLE ONGOING RESEARCH, REPRODUCIBILITY OF RESULTS, AND COMPLIANCE WITH LEGAL OR INSTITUTIONAL MANDATES. PRESERVATION ALSO INVOLVES ADHERING TO STANDARDS SUCH AS OAIS (OPEN ARCHIVAL INFORMATION SYSTEM) AND USING PERSISTENT IDENTIFIERS LIKE DOIs TO MAINTAIN DATA DISCOVERABILITY OVER TIME.

TO AGGREGATE DIGITAL DATA

AGGREGATION REFERS TO THE PROCESS OF COLLECTING AND COMPILING DIGITAL DATA FROM MULTIPLE SOURCES INTO A UNIFIED DATASET OR REPOSITORY. DATA CURATORS PLAY A CRUCIAL ROLE IN THIS PROCESS, WHICH INCLUDES:

- **DATA COLLECTION:** GATHERING DATA FROM VARIOUS SOURCES SUCH AS SENSORS, DATABASES, WEB SCRAPING, OR EXTERNAL DATASETS.
- **DATA INTEGRATION:** COMBINING DATASETS THAT MAY HAVE DIFFERING FORMATS, SCHEMAS, OR STANDARDS INTO A COHESIVE WHOLE.
- **DATA STANDARDIZATION:** APPLYING CONSISTENT FORMATS, UNITS, AND NOMENCLATURE TO FACILITATE ANALYSIS.
- **DATA CLEANING:** REMOVING DUPLICATES, CORRECTING ERRORS, AND RESOLVING INCONSISTENCIES TO IMPROVE DATA QUALITY.
- **METADATA ENRICHMENT:** ENHANCING DATASETS WITH DESCRIPTIVE METADATA TO IMPROVE DISCOVERABILITY AND USABILITY.

AGGREGATION ALLOWS ORGANIZATIONS TO ANALYZE BROADER DATASETS, IDENTIFY TRENDS, AND GENERATE INSIGHTS THAT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE WITH ISOLATED DATA SOURCES. FOR EXAMPLE, AGGREGATING SOCIAL MEDIA DATA WITH SURVEY RESULTS CAN PROVIDE A MORE COMPREHENSIVE UNDERSTANDING OF PUBLIC OPINION.

ADDITIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF DATA CURATORS

WHILE PRESERVATION AND AGGREGATION ARE CRITICAL, DATA CURATORS ALSO UNDERTAKE OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES THAT CONTRIBUTE TO EFFECTIVE DATA MANAGEMENT:

DATA DOCUMENTATION AND METADATA CREATION

CREATING DETAILED DOCUMENTATION AND METADATA IS VITAL FOR UNDERSTANDING THE CONTEXT, STRUCTURE, AND CONTENT OF DATASETS. PROPER DOCUMENTATION ENSURES THAT FUTURE USERS CAN INTERPRET AND UTILIZE DATA CORRECTLY, FOSTERING TRANSPARENCY AND REPRODUCIBILITY.

DATA QUALITY ASSURANCE

ENSURING DATA ACCURACY, COMPLETENESS, AND CONSISTENCY IS A CORE TASK. CURATORS IMPLEMENT VALIDATION PROCEDURES, QUALITY CHECKS, AND CLEANING PROTOCOLS TO MAINTAIN HIGH DATA STANDARDS.

COMPLIANCE AND ETHICAL MANAGEMENT

DATA CURATORS MUST ENSURE THAT DATA MANAGEMENT PRACTICES COMPLY WITH LEGAL, ETHICAL, AND INSTITUTIONAL POLICIES, ESPECIALLY WHEN HANDLING SENSITIVE OR PERSONAL DATA.

FACILITATING DATA ACCESS AND SHARING

PROVIDING APPROPRIATE ACCESS MECHANISMS, SUCH AS DATA REPOSITORIES OR PORTALS, AND ENCOURAGING DATA SHARING ENHANCES THE USABILITY AND IMPACT OF DATA ASSETS.

WHY ARE DATA CURATORS IMPORTANT?

DATA CURATORS PLAY A PIVOTAL ROLE IN TRANSFORMING RAW DATA INTO VALUABLE ASSETS. THEIR EFFORTS ENABLE:

- **DATA LONGEVITY:** ENSURING DATA REMAINS ACCESSIBLE AND USABLE OVER TIME.
- **REPRODUCIBILITY:** ALLOWING RESEARCHERS TO VERIFY AND REPLICATE STUDIES.
- **KNOWLEDGE DISCOVERY:** FACILITATING NEW INSIGHTS THROUGH DATA INTEGRATION AND ANALYSIS.
- **COMPLIANCE:** MEETING REGULATORY AND FUNDING AGENCY REQUIREMENTS FOR DATA MANAGEMENT.

THEIR WORK SUPPORTS SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS, DATA-DRIVEN DECISION-MAKING, AND OPEN SCIENCE INITIATIVES.

CONCLUSION

IN SUMMARY, THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF DATA CURATORS ENCOMPASS A BROAD SPECTRUM OF ACTIVITIES AIMED AT MANAGING DIGITAL DATA EFFECTIVELY. THEY ARE PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE FOR PRESERVING DATA TO ENSURE ITS LONGEVITY AND USABILITY, AS WELL AS AGGREGATING DIGITAL DATA TO CREATE COMPREHENSIVE DATASETS FOR ANALYSIS. BEYOND THESE CORE TASKS, THEY ALSO HANDLE DOCUMENTATION, QUALITY ASSURANCE, COMPLIANCE, AND DATA SHARING. RECOGNIZING THESE ROLES UNDERSCORES THE IMPORTANCE OF SKILLED DATA CURATORS IN MAXIMIZING THE VALUE OF DIGITAL INFORMATION, SUPPORTING RESEARCH INTEGRITY, AND FOSTERING INNOVATION IN THE DIGITAL AGE.

BY UNDERSTANDING WHAT DATA CURATORS DO, ORGANIZATIONS CAN BETTER APPRECIATE THE IMPORTANCE OF INVESTING IN ROBUST DATA MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AND PERSONNEL DEDICATED TO MAINTAINING THE INTEGRITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF DIGITAL ASSETS. WHETHER PRESERVING DATA FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS OR AGGREGATING DIVERSE DATASETS TO UNLOCK NEW INSIGHTS, DATA CURATORS ARE CENTRAL TO THE EFFECTIVE STEWARDSHIP OF DIGITAL INFORMATION.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHAT ARE THE PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITIES OF DATA CURATORS IN PRESERVING DATA?

DATA CURATORS ENSURE THE LONG-TERM PRESERVATION AND ACCESSIBILITY OF DATA BY IMPLEMENTING PROPER STORAGE, DOCUMENTATION, AND MANAGEMENT PRACTICES.

HOW DO DATA CURATORS CONTRIBUTE TO AGGREGATING DIGITAL DATA?

THEY ORGANIZE AND COMPILE DATA FROM VARIOUS SOURCES TO CREATE COMPREHENSIVE DATASETS THAT ARE EASIER TO ANALYZE AND UTILIZE.

ARE DATA CURATORS INVOLVED IN METADATA CREATION AND MANAGEMENT?

YES, THEY CREATE AND MAINTAIN METADATA TO FACILITATE DATA DISCOVERY, UNDERSTANDING, AND REUSE.

DO DATA CURATORS PLAY A ROLE IN ENSURING DATA QUALITY AND INTEGRITY?

ABSOLUTELY, THEY ASSESS AND IMPROVE DATA QUALITY TO ENSURE RELIABILITY AND USABILITY.

IS DATA CURATION RESPONSIBLE FOR ENSURING DATA COMPLIANCE WITH LEGAL AND ETHICAL STANDARDS?

YES, THEY ENSURE THAT DATA MANAGEMENT PRACTICES COMPLY WITH RELEVANT LEGAL, ETHICAL, AND PRIVACY STANDARDS.

ARE DATA CURATORS INVOLVED IN DATA CLEANING AND FORMATTING?

YES, PART OF THEIR ROLE INCLUDES CLEANING, FORMATTING, AND STANDARDIZING DATA FOR CONSISTENCY AND USABILITY.

DO DATA CURATORS FACILITATE DATA SHARING AND REUSE?

YES, THEY PREPARE DATA FOR SHARING BY DOCUMENTING AND ENSURING IT MEETS THE NECESSARY STANDARDS FOR REUSE.

IS TRAINING AND SUPPORTING USERS IN DATA MANAGEMENT PART OF A DATA CURATOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES?

YES, THEY OFTEN PROVIDE GUIDANCE AND SUPPORT TO USERS ON BEST PRACTICES FOR DATA MANAGEMENT AND USE.

ARE DATA CURATORS RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTING DATA ACCESS CONTROLS AND SECURITY MEASURES?

YES, THEY IMPLEMENT MEASURES TO PROTECT SENSITIVE DATA AND CONTROL ACCESS TO ENSURE SECURITY AND PRIVACY.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

WHAT ARE THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF DATA CURATORS (SELECT ALL THAT APPLY)? TO PRESERVE DATA TO AGGREGATE DIGITAL

IN AN ERA WHERE DATA HAS BECOME THE NEW CURRENCY, THE ROLE OF DATA CURATORS HAS NEVER BEEN MORE CRITICAL. THESE PROFESSIONALS SERVE AS THE GATEKEEPERS, ORGANIZERS, AND CUSTODIANS OF DIGITAL INFORMATION, ENSURING THAT DATA REMAINS ACCURATE, ACCESSIBLE, AND MEANINGFUL OVER TIME. THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES ENCOMPASS A BROAD SPECTRUM—FROM SAFEGUARDING VALUABLE DATASETS TO SYNTHESIZING DISPARATE INFORMATION INTO COHERENT COLLECTIONS. BUT WHAT EXACTLY DO DATA CURATORS DO? ARE THEIR DUTIES PRIMARILY ABOUT PRESERVING DATA, AGGREGATING DIGITAL CONTENT, OR BOTH? THIS ARTICLE EXPLORES THESE VITAL ROLES, DELVING INTO THE RESPONSIBILITIES THAT DEFINE DATA CURATION IN TODAY'S DIGITAL LANDSCAPE.

UNDERSTANDING DATA CURATION: AN OVERVIEW

DATA CURATION IS AN INTERDISCIPLINARY PRACTICE THAT INVOLVES MANAGING, MAINTAINING, AND ADDING VALUE TO DATA THROUGHOUT ITS LIFECYCLE. UNLIKE SIMPLE DATA STORAGE, CURATION EMPHASIZES QUALITY, RELEVANCE, AND USABILITY, ENSURING THAT DATASETS CAN BE RELIABLY USED FOR RESEARCH, ANALYSIS, AND DECISION-MAKING. AS DATA VOLUMES GROW EXPONENTIALLY, THE IMPORTANCE OF EFFECTIVE CURATION BECOMES PARAMOUNT, WITH PROFESSIONALS TASKED WITH TRANSFORMING RAW DATA INTO TRUSTWORTHY RESOURCES.

THE CORE RESPONSIBILITIES OF DATA CURATORS

DATA CURATORS WEAR MANY HATS, BUT THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES GENERALLY FALL INTO TWO BROAD CATEGORIES: PRESERVING DATA AND AGGREGATING DIGITAL INFORMATION. WHILE THESE FUNCTIONS MAY OVERLAP, EACH INVOLVES DISTINCT SKILLS, PROCESSES, AND GOALS.

TO PRESERVE DATA: ENSURING LONGEVITY AND INTEGRITY

PRESERVING DATA IS FUNDAMENTAL TO THE MISSION OF DATA CURATORS. IT INVOLVES SAFEGUARDING DATASETS AGAINST LOSS, CORRUPTION, OBSOLESCENCE, AND UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS, THUS ENSURING THEIR LONG-TERM AVAILABILITY AND USABILITY.

KEY ASPECTS OF DATA PRESERVATION INCLUDE:

- **DATA INTEGRITY AND QUALITY CONTROL:** DATA CURATORS VERIFY THE ACCURACY, CONSISTENCY, AND COMPLETENESS OF DATASETS. THEY PERFORM VALIDATION PROCESSES, CLEAN DATA BY REMOVING ERRORS OR DUPLICATES, AND ENSURE THAT THE INFORMATION REMAINS RELIABLE OVER TIME.
- **METADATA DOCUMENTATION:** CREATING COMPREHENSIVE METADATA—DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION ABOUT DATASETS—IS CRUCIAL. METADATA ENABLES FUTURE USERS TO UNDERSTAND THE CONTEXT, STRUCTURE, SOURCE, AND LIMITATIONS OF THE DATA, WHICH IS ESSENTIAL FOR REPRODUCIBILITY AND REUSE.
- **DATA STORAGE AND BACKUP:** SECURE STORAGE SOLUTIONS, INCLUDING CLOUD-BASED REPOSITORIES AND PHYSICAL ARCHIVES, ARE EMPLOYED TO PREVENT DATA LOSS. REGULAR BACKUPS AND VERSION CONTROL MECHANISMS HELP MAINTAIN DATA INTEGRITY.
- **FORMAT AND STANDARDS MAINTENANCE:** DATA MUST BE STORED IN FORMATS THAT ARE BOTH ACCESSIBLE AND DURABLE. CURATORS OFTEN CONVERT DATA INTO OPEN, NON-PROPRIETARY FORMATS TO PREVENT OBSOLESCENCE AND FACILITATE FUTURE ACCESS.
- **ACCESS CONTROL AND PRIVACY:** PROTECTING SENSITIVE INFORMATION THROUGH ENCRYPTION, ACCESS RESTRICTIONS, AND ANONYMIZATION ENSURES COMPLIANCE WITH PRIVACY LAWS AND ETHICAL STANDARDS.
- **LONG-TERM PRESERVATION STRATEGIES:** IMPLEMENTING PLANS SUCH AS DIGITAL PRESERVATION FRAMEWORKS (E.G., OAIS MODEL) HELPS ANTICIPATE TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGES AND ENSURES DATA REMAINS USABLE BEYOND ITS INITIAL CONTEXT.

WHY PRESERVATION MATTERS:

WITHOUT PROPER PRESERVATION, VALUABLE DATASETS RISK BECOMING INACCESSIBLE OR MEANINGLESS OVER TIME. FOR EXAMPLE, SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH RELIES HEAVILY ON HISTORICAL DATA; LOSING SUCH DATA COULD HINDER FUTURE DISCOVERIES. SIMILARLY, CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL DATASETS REQUIRE PRESERVATION TO MAINTAIN COLLECTIVE MEMORY.

TO AGGREGATE DIGITAL: SYNTHESIZING AND COMBINING DATA

AGGREGATION REFERS TO THE PROCESS OF COLLECTING, COMBINING, AND HARMONIZING DATA FROM MULTIPLE SOURCES INTO UNIFIED DATASETS OR REPOSITORIES. THIS FUNCTION IS VITAL IN CREATING COMPREHENSIVE, STANDARDIZED COLLECTIONS THAT FACILITATE ANALYSIS AND DECISION-MAKING.

KEY ACTIVITIES INVOLVED IN DIGITAL AGGREGATION INCLUDE:

- **DATA COLLECTION:** GATHERING DATA FROM DIVERSE SOURCES—PUBLIC DATABASES, INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORIES, ONLINE PLATFORMS, OR SENSOR NETWORKS.
- **DATA HARMONIZATION:** STANDARDIZING DATA FORMATS, UNITS, TERMINOLOGIES, AND SCHEMAS TO ENSURE INTEROPERABILITY. THIS OFTEN INVOLVES MAPPING DIFFERENT DATA MODELS INTO A COMMON FRAMEWORK.
- **DATA INTEGRATION:** MERGING DATASETS WHILE RESOLVING CONFLICTS, DUPLICATES, OR INCONSISTENCIES. THIS STEP OFTEN REQUIRES SOPHISTICATED TOOLS AND DOMAIN EXPERTISE TO MAINTAIN DATA INTEGRITY.
- **CREATING UNIFIED REPOSITORIES:** DEVELOPING CENTRALIZED OR FEDERATED DATABASES THAT ENABLE USERS TO ACCESS AND ANALYZE AGGREGATED DATA SEAMLESSLY.
- **METADATA ENRICHMENT:** ENHANCING DATASETS WITH DESCRIPTIVE METADATA TO IMPROVE DISCOVERABILITY AND USABILITY OF AGGREGATED INFORMATION.
- **FACILITATING DATA SHARING:** PROMOTING INTEROPERABILITY THROUGH ADHERENCE TO COMMON STANDARDS AND APIS, ENABLING BROADER ACCESS AND REUSE.

THE IMPORTANCE OF AGGREGATION:

IN FIELDS LIKE HEALTHCARE, CLIMATE SCIENCE, AND SOCIAL RESEARCH, AGGREGATING DATA ENABLES COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSES THAT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE WITH ISOLATED DATASETS. FOR EXAMPLE, COMBINING WEATHER DATA FROM MULTIPLE SOURCES CAN IMPROVE CLIMATE MODELS, WHILE INTEGRATING EPIDEMIOLOGICAL DATA ENHANCES PUBLIC HEALTH RESPONSES.

BALANCING PRESERVATION AND AGGREGATION: A COMPLEMENTARY APPROACH

WHILE PRESERVING DATA AND AGGREGATING DIGITAL INFORMATION ARE DISTINCT RESPONSIBILITIES, THEY ARE DEEPLY INTERCONNECTED. EFFECTIVE DATA CURATION REQUIRES A BALANCED APPROACH THAT ENSURES DATASETS ARE BOTH MAINTAINED IN THEIR ORIGINAL FORM AND INTEGRATED INTO LARGER COLLECTIONS FOR BROADER UTILITY.

- **SEQUENTIAL WORKFLOW:** OFTEN, PRESERVATION OCCURS FIRST—ENSURING DATA QUALITY AND SECURITY—FOLLOWED BY AGGREGATION, WHICH INVOLVES COMBINING DATASETS FOR ANALYSIS.
- **METADATA AS THE BRIDGE:** RICH METADATA SUPPORTS BOTH PRESERVATION (BY DOCUMENTING CONTEXT AND PROVENANCE) AND AGGREGATION (BY ENABLING DATA DISCOVERY AND INTEGRATION).
- **TECHNICAL INFRASTRUCTURE:** ROBUST DIGITAL REPOSITORIES AND DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS UNDERPIN BOTH RESPONSIBILITIES, SUPPORTING SECURE STORAGE AND FLEXIBLE AGGREGATION.

ADDITIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF DATA CURATORS

BEYOND PRESERVATION AND AGGREGATION, DATA CURATORS ALSO ENGAGE IN TASKS SUCH AS:

- **DATA LICENSING AND RIGHTS MANAGEMENT:** ENSURING LEGAL CLARITY FOR DATA REUSE AND SHARING.
- **USER ENGAGEMENT AND SUPPORT:** ASSISTING RESEARCHERS AND STAKEHOLDERS IN ACCESSING AND INTERPRETING DATASETS.
- **COMPLIANCE AND ETHICAL OVERSIGHT:** ADHERING TO PRIVACY LAWS, ETHICAL STANDARDS, AND INSTITUTIONAL POLICIES.

- DATA LIFECYCLE MANAGEMENT: OVERSEEING DATA FROM INITIAL COLLECTION THROUGH ACTIVE USE AND EVENTUAL DISPOSAL OR ARCHIVING.

CONCLUSION: THE DUAL PILLARS OF DATA CURATION

IN THE DIGITAL AGE, DATA CURATORS SERVE AS CUSTODIANS AND FACILITATORS, PLAYING VITAL ROLES IN SAFEGUARDING THE INTEGRITY OF DIGITAL INFORMATION WHILE ALSO MAKING IT ACCESSIBLE AND USABLE THROUGH AGGREGATION. THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES ENCOMPASS A BROAD SET OF PRACTICES AIMED AT PRESERVING DATA'S LONGEVITY AND INTEGRATING DIVERSE DATASETS INTO COHERENT, VALUABLE RESOURCES.

TO SUMMARIZE:

- PRESERVING DATA: FOCUSES ON SAFEGUARDING DATASETS AGAINST LOSS, CORRUPTION, AND OBSOLESCENCE, ENSURING LONG-TERM ACCESSIBILITY AND TRUSTWORTHINESS.
- AGGREGATING DIGITAL: INVOLVES COLLECTING, STANDARDIZING, AND COMBINING DATA FROM MULTIPLE SOURCES TO CREATE COMPREHENSIVE REPOSITORIES THAT SUPPORT ANALYSIS AND DISCOVERY.

BOTH FUNCTIONS ARE ESSENTIAL IN A LANDSCAPE CHARACTERIZED BY RAPID DATA GROWTH AND INCREASING DEMAND FOR RELIABLE, REUSABLE INFORMATION. DATA CURATORS, THEREFORE, STAND AT THE INTERSECTION OF PRESERVATION AND INTEGRATION—WORKING DILIGENTLY TO ENSURE THAT DATA REMAINS A POWERFUL ASSET FOR RESEARCH, INNOVATION, AND SOCIETAL PROGRESS.

IN ESSENCE, THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF DATA CURATORS INCLUDE BOTH PRESERVING DATA AND AGGREGATING DIGITAL INFORMATION, MAKING THESE TWO FUNCTIONS FUNDAMENTAL AND COMPLEMENTARY ASPECTS OF EFFECTIVE DATA MANAGEMENT.

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